

Library

Borough of Cleethorpes

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1959


Health Department,
Council House,
Cleethorpes.

Telephone No. 62822



Table of Contents.

Health Committee Members	...	...	...	3
Public Health Staff	...	...	...	3-4
Introductory Letter	...	...	...	5
Statistics and Social Conditions :				
General and vital statistics	...	...	...	6
Details and comments on vital statistics and deaths	...	...	...	7-11
General Provision of Health Services and Details of Infectious and Other Diseases :				
Details of Health Services	...	...	...	12
Hospitals	...	...	...	13
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	14
Care of the Elderly	...	...	...	14-16
Domestic and Home Help Services	...	...	...	16
Blind Prevention, Mothercraft and Health Education	...	...	...	17-18
Immunisation and Vaccination—Lectures and Seminar	...	...	...	19-22
School Health Services and Medical Inspection	...	...	...	22-25
Details of Infectious and Other Diseases	...	...	...	25-31
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area and Housing :				
Water Supply	...	...	...	33
Drainage and Sanitation	...	...	...	33
Passage Paving	...	...	...	34
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	34
Rodent Control	...	...	...	34-35
Nuisances	...	...	...	35
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	36-37
Bathing Pool	...	...	...	37
Housing	...	...	...	38-41
Inspection and Supervision of Food :				
Milk and Ice Cream	...	...	...	42
Food and Food Hygiene Regulations	...	...	...	43-44
Meat Inspection and Condemnations	...	...	...	44-45
Inspection of other Foods	...	...	...	45
Public Cleansing				
Details of work of the Cleansing Department	...	...	...	46-47
Report on the Meteorological Conditions prevailing at Cleethorpes during 1959...				
	...	...	...	48-50



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29114937>

Health Committee Members, 1958-59.

Chairman : Ald. G. R. Sinderson, J. P.

Vice-Chairman : Coun. J. Gebler.

Ald. A. W. Cox. Ald. J. Magee. Coun. J. O. Oslear, J.P.,

Coun. F. Broddle. Coun. W. Solomon. Coun. A. H. Turner.

Coun. H. Loftis (from April 1959.)

Coun. Miss V. E. Jackson (until April 1959.)

Staff of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health, George Cust, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

John W. Finch, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector,

A. F. C. Kent, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector,

D. Lingard, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Since 20th April, 1959.)

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :

J. Wood. (Resigned 6th August, 1959.)

L. Oxley. (Resigned 2nd May, 1959.)

D. W. Tommon.

Clerk-Typist. Miss D. Welton. (Since 1st June, 1959.)

The following members of the County Staff carried out work within the Borough :

Dr. George Cust, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,	School Medical Officer
Dr. J. D. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B.,	Maternity and Child Welfare
Mr. F. E. Padgett, L.D.S., R.C.S.,	Dental Officer
Mrs. R. M. Ward, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	Health Visitor
Miss R. E. Braybrooks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	Health Visitor
Mrs. F. M. Kearney, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	Health Visitor
Miss H. Bragg, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	Health Visitor
Mrs. C. Toole, S.R.N.,	School Clinic Nurse
Miss M. M. F. Hetherington, S.R.N., S.C.M.	School Nurse
Mrs. P. Whitehead	Clinic Secretary
Miss L. Pottage	Home Help Organiser
Mr. F. Slingsby	Welfare Officer and Duly Authorised Officer
Mr. F. Leo	Welfare Officer and Duly Authorised Officer
Mrs. J. Stones	Speech Therapist
Miss O. E. Farrow	Midwife
Miss O. Hardcastle	Midwife
Miss M. Hargadon	Midwife
Mrs. F. M. Cash	District Nurse
Mrs. R. A. Claxton	District Nurse
Miss O. Townsley	District Nurse

In addition the staff at the Grimsby Child Guidance Clinic do, by arrangement with Lindsey County Council, accept cases from Cleethorpes.

Dr. M. J. Tyerman	Education Psychologist
Miss M. E. D. Pearson	Social Worker
Mr. T. D. MacKenzie	Remedial Teacher/Psychological Tester

These members of the Clinic Staff have all carried out work within the Borough.

Telephone No.
Cleethorpes, 62822.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL HOUSE,
CLEETHORPES.

JUNE, 1960.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Cleethorpes.**

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the report on the public health and the work of your Health Department for the year 1959.

This report is as you know a statutory report under the direction of the Ministry of Health, and many of the statistics and much of the content is made at the direction of the Minister of Health. The Minister this year particularly asked for a full description of any health education activities and I am very pleased to report that this year these activities in this town have been very full and much progress has been made.

The state of the public health in the town, for 1959, was good, and details will be found in the body of the report. In the report I have tried to keep statistics to a minimum and deliberately tried to make the report readable. I hope that you find it so.

1959 was a very busy year and I should like to thank Mr. Finch particularly and all the staff of the Health Department, for their good work throughout the year. I should also like to thank particularly the Chairman and members of the Health Committee and all members of the Council for their help and encouragement during the year. I should like to thank Dr. Cormac the County Medical Officer for permission to include descriptions and statistics from some of the County Health Services carried out in the Borough. Co-operation with other authorities, and particularly the County Council, and other bodies has been very good.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE CUST,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

General Statistics.

Area of Borough in acres (above high water mark)	...	2250
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident population	...	30,800
Number of inhabited houses	... ..	10,275
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1959	... ..	£ 332,654
Sum represented by a penny rate	... ..	£ 1,337

Vital Statistics.

Total Deaths	... ..	375
Death Rate per 1,000 population	... ..	12.2
Live Births : Number	... ..	588
Rate per 1,000 population	... ..	19.1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	... ..	4.6
Still Births : Number	... ..	17
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births	... ..	28.1
Total Live and Still-Births	... ..	605
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	... ..	10
Infant Mortality Rate :		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	... ..	17.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	16.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	37.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	... ..	8.5
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	... ..	6.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births)	... ..	34.1
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) : number of deaths	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	... ..	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	... ..	74
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all ages)	... ..	3
Deaths from Lung Cancer	... ..	17
Deaths from Coronary Thrombosis	... ..	75

Classification of Causes of Death in the Borough of Cleethorpes.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				1959		Totals	
				Males	Fem.	1959	1958
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	1	—	1	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	1	1	2	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	1	—	1	—
4	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective or parasitic diseases	...	...	—	1	1	2
10	Malignant neoplasin, stomach	...	...	2	3	5	9
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	12	5	17	19
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	9	9	8
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	1	1	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	30	10	40	37
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	1	1	2	4
16	Diabetes	...	...	1	2	3	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	20	35	55	44
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	43	32	75	74
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	10	7	17	12
20	Other heart disease	...	...	19	24	43	36
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	6	3	9	21
22	Influenza	...	...	1	1	2	3
23	Pneumonia	...	...	7	6	13	10
24	Bronchitis	...	...	19	4	23	27
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	5	1	6	4
26	Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	...	...	1	1	2	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	—	1	1	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	1	3	4	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	3	—	3	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations,	...	...	1	2	3	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	11	13	24	30
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	3	—	3	4
34	All other accidents	...	...	2	3	5	7
35	Suicide	...	...	3	1	4	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	1	1	1
TOTALS				204	171	375	371

Comment on Vital Statistics.

During 1959, 375 people died in the town giving us a crude death rate of 12.2 and an adjusted death rate, for comparison with other areas of England and Wales, of 12.5. The death rate in England and Wales, for 1959 was 11.6. Our death rate for 1959 was a slight decrease compared with 1958. 63.3% of all deaths were in people over the age of 70, compared with 55.2% in 1958. Most of the deaths occurred during the first and last quarters of the year. 137 deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year and the majority of these were in elderly people, and the deaths were mainly due to heart failure in association with bronchitis and other respiratory infections. Of the 375 deaths during the year bronchitis and pneumonia was associated with 49 of them, this means that 1 in 8 of the deaths in the town was associated with respiratory infection. Again as usual there were more male deaths than female deaths, 204 men compared with 171 women, and as usual the average age of death was younger in the men than in women. Heart diseases and the cancers were again the commonest causes of death.

There were 588 live births during the year giving us a birth rate of 19.1. This is the highest birth rate since 1948, and there were in fact 114 more live births in 1959 than in 1958. The birth rate for England and Wales was 16.5.

The still birth rate is the only relative black spot amongst our vital statistics, there were 17 still births during the year giving us a still birth rate of 28.1, which is much higher than the rate in 1958 (20.6), and much higher than the national average for 1959 of 20.7.

Infant Mortality Rate, which is the number of infants dying under the age of one year, was 17 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest infant mortality rate on record in the town. This means that of every 1,000 babies born 17 of them die before the age of one year, but when one compares this with 50 years ago, when 111 babies under the age of one died out of every 1,000 babies born, you can see what progress has been made in the field of maternal and child health. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1959 was 22.0.

Five of these infant deaths were in children under the age of 4 weeks, which gives us a Neonatal Mortality rate of 8.5. This is to be compared with a figure of 15.7 for the whole of England and Wales.

There are two new vital statistics included this year at the request of the Ministry, these are, the early neo-natal mortality rate, and the perinatal mortality rate. The early neo-natal mortality rate is the deaths of infants under one week of age per 1,000 total live births, this was 6.8. The perinatal mortality rate is a combination of the number of still births and the number of deaths of babies under one week, per 1,000 total live and still births. This figure reflects the deaths due to complications of pregnancy and child birth, and in 1959 was 34.1, which compares with the national figure of 34.2.

Comment on the Deaths CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (1)

Deaths from Coronary Artery Disease by Age and Sex, 1959

Age	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Totals
Male	—	2	12	10	10	9	—	43
Female	—	—	2	8	13	8	1	32
Totals	—	2	14	18	23	17	1	75

The most common cause of death was again coronary disease, 75 people dying of this disease compared with 74 last year. This disease, as last year, was more commonly the cause of death in men, 43 compared with 32 women, and again as last year the men dying at a younger age.

Again, it does appear from the present state of medical knowledge that this disease is associated with over eating, fatty diets, excessive smoking, insufficient exercise and mental stress. I must recommend to those approaching middle age to adopt a middleway mode of living. Not to over eat particularly of fatty foods. If they must smoke, to keep their cigarette smoking under 10 a day; to do a little more walking instead of riding and to seek a way of life that avoids severe mental stress.

The Cancers

(2) ALL CANCER DEATHS

Age	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Totals
Male	—	—	—	1	5	12	9	14	4	—	45
Female	1	—	—	3	—	6	7	7	4	1	29
Totals	1	—	—	4	5	18	16	21	8	1	74

During the year 74 people died of cancers compared with 81 last year. The age distribution of these deaths is shown in table (2). As you can see the majority of these deaths occurred in people over the age of 60, but that 18 men and 10 women died of cancers under the age of 60. The sites of these cancers are shown in table (3).

(3)

SITES OF CANCERS

	male	female	Total
Lung	12	5	17
Large Bowel ...	9	4	13
Breast	—	9	9
Stomach	2	3	5
Prostrate	5	—	5
Pancreas	4	—	4
Rectum	3	1	4
Sarcoma	2	1	3
Bladder	3	—	3
Ovary	—	2	2
Leukæmia	1	1	2
Brain	1	—	1
Tongue	1	—	1
Jaw	1	—	1
Spine	1	—	1
Uterus	—	1	1
Primary site unknown ...	—	2	2
Totals	45	29	74

Lung cancer is the most common cancer. This disease has shown a small decline from 19 deaths in 1958 to 17 deaths in 1959, Age and sex distribution are shown in table (4).

(4)

CANCER OF THE LUNG DEATHS :

Age	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Totals
Male	—	—	—	—	7	2	3	—	—	12
Female	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	5
Total	—	—	—	—	8	3	6	—	—	17

It is now nearly three years since the Medical Research Council's statement on the association between lung cancer and smoking. I should like to remind you about that statement in which the Medical Research Council said "there has been a real increase in lung cancer, and that the 1955 deaths are double those of 1945, and that deaths from this disease are still going up". They also went on to point out that as a result of 19 enquiries in many countries, that these deaths occurred much more frequently in smokers than in non-smokers. That 1 in 8 cigarette smokers would die from this disease compared with 1 in 300 non-smokers; that there is a higher mortality in smokers than in non-smokers; that there is a higher mortality in heavy smokers than in light smokers; that there is a higher mortality in cigarette smokers than pipe smokers; and that there is a higher mortality in those that continue to smoke than in those that give it up. 5 carcinogens at that stage had been isolated from cigarette smoke (carcinogens are chemicals which are capable of causing cancer in animals and man). They also had examined the question of atmospheric pollution and decided that its role in the causation of lung cancer is a relatively minor one, and that in their opinion the most reasonable interpretation of the evidence between lung cancer and cigarette smoking is that the relationship is one of direct cause and effect.

Since then much more work has been carried out on this relationship which more than ever substantiates their statment of direct cause and effect.

Accidental Deaths.

Their were 8 accidental deaths during the year. 3 were due to road accidents, 4 were accidents at home, and the last one was an accidental death due to asphyxia following the inhalation of a denture, of a patient in hospital.

Of the three road accidents, one was a 25 year old on a motor cycle and the second was a 23 year old driver of a motor vehicle, and the third was a lady of 73 who was knocked down by a motor vehicle.

Infant Deaths.

Ten children died in their first year of life, five of them dying before one month. In four of these five prematurity was the cause of death, with peritonitis being responsible for the death in the other case.

Of the other five children three were deaths due to congenital abnormalities and two due to acute infection of the lungs.

General Provision of Health Services of the Area

(a) Laboratory facilities.

These are available for the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, etc., at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, and at the Pathological Department, Grimsby General Hospital. I am very grateful to Dr. Croll and Dr. Lawy for their help and advice.

(b) Ambulance facilities.

These are provided by the Lindsey County Council. Tel. Cleethorpes 61288.

(c) Nursing at Home.

Three District nurses and three midwives are stationed in Cleethorpes. The Lindsey County Council also provides the service of a nurse for cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum to be nursed at home, when requested by General Medical Practitioners.

(d) Clinics.

The Lindsey County Council from the Clinic, St. Hugh's Avenue, Cleethorpes, provide the following services :—

CLINIC	DAY	WHEN HELD
School	Wednesday	Mornings
School Nurse attends for treatments	{ Monday, Wednesday and Thursday	Mornings
Eye	Friday (by appointment)	Mornings
Ante-Natal Clinic (Relaxation classes only)	{ 2nd & 4th Tuesday each month	Afternoons
Infant Welfare Centre and Ante-Natal Clinic	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday each month	Mornings
	Monday	Afternoons
	Thursday	All Day
Toddlers' Clinic	1st, 3rd & 5th Monday each month	Mornings
Dental Clinic	BY APPOINTMENT	

Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions are held at the School and Infant Welfare Clinics on the appropriate days. Poliomyelitis Vaccination Sessions are held at the Schools and at the Clinic.

These times have been changed in 1960.

(e) **Hospitals.**

Facilities for treatment are available at the Scarthoe Road Hospital and at the Grimsby General Hospital.

Scarthoe Road Hospital.

During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1959, 655 patients were admitted from the Cleethorpes Borough.

Grimsby General Hospital.

930 patients from the Cleethorpes Borough were admitted during the year.

Springfield Infectious Disease Hospital.

Twenty-eight cases were admitted from the Borough during the year.

Maternity Hospital, Cleethorpes.

This report is included by the courtesy of the Secretary of the Grimsby Hospitals Management Committee.

1. Name and address of the Institution:

Croft Baker Maternity Hospital,
Mill Road,
Cleethorpes, Lincs.

2.	Number of Maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	}	....	29 beds
		}	2	premature cots
3.	Number of Maternity cases admitted during the year			776
4.	Average duration of stay of cases in the lying-in wards			11.75 days
5.	Number of cases delivered by			
	(a) Midwives			638
	(b) Doctors			94
6.	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency			6
7.	Number of cases admitted after delivery			3
8.	Number of cases notified as			
	Puerperal pyrexia			3
9.	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum			Nil
10.	(a) Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution			284
	(b) Number of infants wholly breast fed on leaving the Institution			456
11.	Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum			Nil
12.	Number of maternal deaths			Nil
13.	(a) Number of stillbirths			11

- (b) Cause in each case and results of post-mortem (if available) :
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Spina-Bifida Hydrocephalic | Lateral Placenta Prævia |
| (31 weeks) | I.U.D. Macerated Fœtus — |
| Short Cord | Cause : (?) Toxæmia |
| Abnormality of the Cord | Intracranial Hæmorrhage |
| A.P.H. (Accidental) | Asphyxia (Breech) |
| Anencephalic | Prolapsed Cord |
| Asphyxia (second twin) | |

14. (a) Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth ... 6
- (b) Cause of Death :
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 Congenital Heart | 2 Atelectasis |
| 1 Prematurity. (twin 2) | 1 Extreme Abnormality |

Venereal Disease.

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease are available at the Special Treatment Centre, 38 Queen Street, Grimsby.

Condition	Males.	Females.	Total.
Early Syphilis	—	—	—
Late Syphilis	—	1	1
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	7	1	8
Other Causes	44	7	51
Total	51	9	60

Care of the Elderly.

We are a seaside holiday resort and in addition to our own natural-ageing population we have the ranks of our over 65's swollen by people who come to retire here. We are very pleased to have them, and I am sure that the environmental conditions which we have here will be much more healthy for them than the industrial towns of the West Riding, but we must not forget that they pull up their roots and leave behind their relatives and friends. In time, when they become old, they may become ill or infirm and then it is up to us to help them—their relatives are too far away.

Chronic sick beds are scarce in this area and I personally (by arrangement with the Local Medical Committee and the Hospital) visit all patients for which the G.P. applies for a chronic sick bed, and assess what degree of priority the patient requires.

One thing I am very pleased to see is that in these days when we hear so much about breaking family ties how long people do look after their sick relatives before deciding that they can no longer carry on.

In 1959 there were 67 applications for chronic sick beds from Cleethorpes. Five of these very urgent, 33 required urgent admission, 19 required hospital treatment but not urgently, two required hospital treatment in a Mental Hospital and six patients had no need for hospital treatment.

Hospital admission was also arranged for two other elderly people whilst the relatives who looked after them went on holiday,

Co-operation between the various workers who give a service to the elderly has been very good indeed—Hospital Almoner, Health Visitors, Welfare Officers, Public Health Inspectors, Home Help Service, N.A.B., W.V.S. I should like to illustrate this co-operation by giving a brief case history of a man of 65 who I will call Mr. T.

I was first called to see Mr. T. on 6th January, 1959, in the late afternoon. He was a man of 65 living alone whose wife had left him a few months previously. He had not been seen for a few days, and milk bottles were accumulating on the door step. The police broke in, found him ill in bed, and contacted his G.P. who after seeing him asked me to help get him into hospital as he would probably require an S.47 order.

Mr. T. was an elderly man, with a long greyish beard, ill in bed—suffering from dehydration and malnutrition. His bed was foul and there were faeces and paper on the floor all round the bed. The only food in the house was mouldy bread. This man clearly needed hospital treatment within the next day or so, or he would starve to death. I was able to persuade him to accept the idea of hospital admission, and the hospital agreed to take him early the next morning, the soonest a bed would be available. He was given nursing treatment during the night by the Home Nursing Service, and the Home Help Service, and the constable on the beat kept an eye on him during the early hours of the morning. He was admitted to Scarthoe Road Hospital at 8-30 a.m. the following day (7.1.59).

On the 31st January he was discharged from hospital after the almoner had informed me of this action, and after she had arranged for a Home Help to be provided, and for Mr. Slingsby to see him re his suitability for Huntleigh Lodge. Because of his relative youth this latter action was not considered possible.

During February he was regularly visited by the Health Visitor and the Home Help Supervisor. Though physically well he had "given up" mentally. He is still under regular supervision by the Health Visitor and the District Public Health Inspector. Home Help goes in daily.

He sits all day long in the house with his overcoat and cap on, letting his whiskers grow. Efforts to make him go out have been of no avail.

The Home Help prepares his meals, does his cleaning and, in fact, keeps him alive. The N.A.B. provides him with money and he has had clothing and meals from the W.V.S.

If this help was withdrawn we should soon find him in the same condition he was in last Christmas.

This man shows many of the factors which make an elderly person dependant on the health services. He is getting older ; he has a personality defect which is getting worse with increasing age. He retired from a job on the railways, inland, leaving behind his friends and relatives. He cannot make new ones ; his wife leaves him. He is now a lonely, withdrawn old man whose will to live and whose enjoyment of life has gone. The only other common factor missing here is the presence of some physical disease or infirmity.

In contrast, I should like to point out that over 90% of the elderly people are independant and certainly well enough to manage without outside help.

Domestic Help Service.

The County Council, under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, operate a Domestic Help Service within the County and, as far as possible, having regard to the availability of domestic helpers, make domestic help available where they consider such help is required, in the following types of cases :

- (1) Where there is illness in the household.
- (2) For expectant mothers and maternity cases during the lying in period.
- (3) Where there is an aged person in the household.

Persons receiving domestic help under the County Council's scheme are required to pay such charge as, having regard to the means of those persons, the County Council consider reasonable.

Applications for help in the Cleethorpes area should be made to the Assistant Organiser at 31 Market Street, Cleethorpes.

The Assistant Organiser can be interviewed at the above address at the following times :

Mondays and Fridays	9 a.m. to 12-30 and 2 to 5-30 p.m.
Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays	9 to 10 a.m. and 2 to 2-30 p.m.
Saturdays	... .. 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Cleethorpes Home Help Service

(i) All Helpers are employed on a part-time basis and the number at 31. 12. 59. was 69.

(ii) CASES.

Chronic Sick and Aged	Maternity	T.B.	Others	Total
237	16	3	28	284

Prevention of Blindness.

The Lindsey County Council provides for medical treatment of necessitous blind persons through their Public Health Committee. This includes specialist treatment in connection with blindness or the prevention of blindness.

Other services are provided through the Lindsey Society for the Blind in connection with the education, training and general welfare of blind persons.

Health Education

Today, for further advances in the prevention of disease and for the promotion of health, it is necessary to have the co-operation of a well educated public. Health education translates medical discoveries into preventive measures and, in addition to this, it stimulates interest in health and helps people to recognise barriers to health which they can remove themselves or with the aid of the health services.

Today, so much more than ever before, a persons health depends upon the way of life, which he or she can alter—the attitudes and habits he has formed can mean either life or death. Below are some of the details of health education carried out during the year. Health Education is carried out under Section 179 of the Public Health Act by the Borough Council, and under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act by the County Council.

The Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes.

The Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes are held twice a month.

Talks and demonstrations are given by Dr. Carrick and a Health Visitor. Relaxation is practised under the supervision of the doctor.

During the year 94 mothers made 410 attendances. Most of them were working during the early part of their pregnancy, so the average number of attendances of each patient was five.

Many mothers have said what a great help these classes have been to them both at the time of their labour and afterwards.

Any general practitioner can send his patients to these classes, which are now held every Tuesday morning.

Mothers' Club.

A Mothers' Club was formed at the Clinic early in the year. It meets every Tuesday night and there is usually a lecture on some health subject followed by light refreshments and a keep fit class.

Below are examples of some of the talks enjoyed by the group :

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
Burns and Scalds	Mrs. Kearney
Beauty Consultant	Mrs. Halliday
Decoration	Mr. Alge
Child Psychology	Dr. Glenn
Potting Baby	Dr. Cust
Family Planning	Nurse Bunn
Dial 999	Chief Inspector Skinner
N.S.P.C.A.	Mr. Avery
Tour of Police Station	
Singer Sewing Machine	Mrs. Fenwick
Florist Decoration	Mrs. Fleet
Five-in-One Talk	W.V.S.
Education in the U.S.A. ...	Teacher at Reynold St. Girls
Tour of Dixons' Paper Mill ...	
Getting Children Ready for School	Miss Baddily
Road Safety	Inspector Hill
My Holiday Abroad	Mrs. Colebrook
Cookery Demonstration ...	Yorkshire Electricity Board
First year at School	Headmistress, Thrunscoe School
Cuts of Meat	Area Manager, Dewhursts

Health Education in Schools.

There is of course a great deal of health education carried out in schools by all teachers, and particularly by the science, domestic science, physical education and religious instruction teachers. In addition, in three out of the four Secondary Modern Schools the Health Visitors, at the invitation of the Head Teachers carry out some formal health teaching to girls who are in their last year at school.

A specimen syllabus used in some of the schools consists of:

1. Personal Hygiene :
 - (a) Cleanliness.
 - (b) Menstrual Hygiene.
 - (c) Prevention of minor ailments.
2. Care of Baby and the younger child in the house
3. Mental Health :
 - (a) Growing up.
 - (b) Attitudes to others.
 - (c) Courtesy and self control.
 - (d) Reliability and punctuality.

4. Helping in the Home :
 - (a) Service to parents.
 - (b) Kindness to the elderly.
 - (c) Use of leisure.
5.
 - (a) Companions and Friends.
 - (b) Love and security in the home.
6. Attitudes to responsibility as a wage earner.
7. Youth Clubs and other organisations.

Each lesson is usually taught with the assistance of a visual aid, and time is allowed for discussion afterwards.

In addition to this I gave two talks to the sixth form at the Boys' Grammar School on the work of the Medical Officer of Health and Present Day Public Health Problems. Mr. Finch, also gave a talk on the work of the Public Health Inspector to this group.

I also gave two talks to the leavers and first year girls at Thrunscoe Secondary School on Smoking and Health. We are always very pleased to accept these invitations.

The County Council ran a Seminar on two afternoons in November for Head Teachers and specialist teachers, on Health Education, and I am pleased to report that I gave a lecture on the Content of Health Education on each of these occasions.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Campaign.

This has really been divided into two sections—one earlier in the year and a further campaign in November. The response to polio vaccination in the 15—25 year old age group was poor in January—very few people had been done.

Letters and posters were sent to the Personnel Officers and Medical Departments of local factories explaining the dangers of poliomyelitis, and the protection afforded by vaccination. As a result of this, and personal appeals to older boys and girls in Grammar Schools many people registered for vaccination.

Our first session had already been organised when Jeff Hall the footballer died, and his death, plus the resultant publicity, resulted in large numbers of people being vaccinated. We had a great deal of helpful co-operation from the Evening Telegraph at this time. Indeed we received much help from the Grimsby Telegraph throughout the whole year.

The Second campaign, November 9th-14th, was part of a County wide scheme. One of the Pharmaceutical firms who manufacture polio vaccine gave us free posters, leaflets, films, and records, and help in the

detailed planning of the Publicity Scheme. Posters were displayed in many sites, in shops, and local doctor's surgeries throughout the area. All youth organisations received copies of the posters and leaflets. Each school child was given a leaflet and a letter from me to take home. A record urging young people to register for vaccination was played over the internal communication system at Eskimo Foods Ltd.

The campaign, though it was only aimed at the few who had not already been vaccinated, persuaded another 150 people to come forward.

Food Hygiene Lectures, 1959.

Now that conditions in the food shops comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, food hygiene rests to a large extent on the attitude and habits of the individual food handler, for example, a food shop may have the most expensive wash basin, with hot water, soap and clean towels, but a food handler who does not wash her hands after visiting the toilet negates all this expensive equipment.

I think that food handlers must know why their hygienic habits should be of the highest standards before they can practice them and in order to teach this we arranged three food hygiene talks to an invited audience of the food handlers in the town. During the first series we restricted the invitations to representatives from 70 firms. These were mainly Cafes, Snack Bars, and firms preparing food. Of the 70 firms invited to send representatives, 35 accepted. 64 persons attended all three lectures, eight persons attended two lectures and thirteen persons attended one lecture. One lecture was given by the Medical Officer of Health and two by the Chief Public Health Inspector. The people who attended showed great interest in the material which was put before them and asked numbers of questions. A certificate was given by the department, to those food handlers who attended the full course of three lectures.

Lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector to the senior staff and formen of Eskimo Foods.

Seminar on the Care of the Aged.

The Central Council for Health Education in-service training Seminar was held on the 20th and 21st October. It was attended by about forty people with representatives from the Cleethorpes and Grimsby Boroughs, the Grimsby Rural District Council, and the Lindsey County Council. There were also representatives from the Clergy, and voluntary organisations who work among the elderly people in the town.

This seminar was very interesting and stimulating and was of great benefit to all of us. I hope that this benefit will be passed on to our elderly people.

A half-day seminar on Smallpox was held on December 30th for the Public Health Staff of Cleethorpes and the Grimsby Rural District.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector are always willing to talk to organised groups on health matters. The following talks were given during the year :

"Duties of Public Health Inspectors," to Vigilantes Townswomens' Guild, by Mr. J. W. Finch.

"Duties of Public Health Inspector," to Toc H., by Mr. J. W. Finch. (This talk was illustrated by slides made in Cleethorpes by the Department).

"Modern Health Problems," to Beacontorpe Youth Group, by the Medical Officer of Health.

"Modern Public Health Problems," to Beacontorpe Men's Society by the Medical Officer of Health.

"Duties of the Public Health Inspector," to the Kingsway Townswomen's Guild, by Mr. J. W. Finch.

"Duties of the Public Health Inspector," to Beacontorpe Men's Association, by Mr. J. W. Finch.

Six lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," to the Police Force and Ambulance Staff in Cleethorpes. (Arranged through the St. John's Ambulance Brigade).

Talks have been given by Cleethorpes Health Department Staff to 1,381 people in the town in 1959.

During the year the Medical Officer of Health attended the C.C.H.E. Seminar on the Health of the Middle Aged, as a delegate of the County Council and also attended the R.S.H. Conference at Harrogate as a representative of Cleethorpes Council and Grimsby Rural District Council.

I am very grateful to the Health Committee for encouragement in the development of these services.

Ministry of Health Circular 25/54 —Health of Children. Prevention of the Break up of Families.

The first of a regular series of meetings was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Marshall the County Childrens Officer to deal with this subject.

The meeting was attended by the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, and the Health Visitors who work in Cleethorpes, the National Assistance Officer for the area, and also the Welfare Officer, the School Welfare Officer, the Hospital Almoner, and the N.S.P.C.C Inspector.

Twenty cases were placed on the register and discussed. I hope this committee will be of great help to the problem families in the town.

School Health Services.

These services are provided by the County Council and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for permission to include the following details of work carried out during the year in my capacity as School Medical Officer.

The health of school children during the year was very satisfactory, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all head teachers for their willing co-operation at all times.

A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION
(exclusive of special and supervisory examinations).

Prescribed Groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	Number of Defects found to require treatment. (excluding uncleanness and dental diseases)		
		Vision.	Other Defects.	*Total.
Entrants	620	1	13	14
Second Age Group	593	43	14	57
Third Age Group	495	41	15	56
Total (prescribed groups)		85	42	127

* Individual Children requiring treatment.

B. Physical Condition.

All scholars examined were classified as Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory

AGE GROUPS		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Entrants	(1st Periodic Examination after admission to a maintained school)	619	1
Second Age Group	(Children in first year of attendance at secondary school)	593	—
Third Age Group	(Children in last year of attendance at school)	495	—
TOTAL		1707	1

C. Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection.

DEFECT.	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation but not Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation but not Treatment
SKIN.	14	30		
EYE.				
(a) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	85	146		
(b) Squint	4	29		
(c) Other conditions	4	—		
EAR.				
(a) Defective Hearing	1	7		
(b) Otitis Media	3	10		
(c) Other Ear Diseases... ..	5	5		
NOSE AND THROAT.	1	12		
LYMPHATIC GLANDS.	—	1		
SPEECH.	2	22	1	
HEART AND CIRCULATION.	1	10		
LUNGS.	1	41		
DEVELOPMENTAL.				
(a) Hernia	1	2		
(b) Other	—	15		
ORTHOPÆDIC				
(a) Posture	—	3		
(b) Feet	1	6		
(c) Other	1	60		
NERVOUS SYSTEM.				
(a) Epilepsy	1	3		
(b) Other conditions... ..	—	3		
PSYCHOLOGICAL.				
(a) Development	1	34	1	2
(b) Stability	3	50		2
ABDOMEN	—	2	—	1
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES. (Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	—	21		

Supervisory Inspections 1,271

Verminous Heads.

The number of children with head lice infestation, or nits, found in this town is usually very low (about 2%) but there has been an increase in the number of cases found particularly in the schools in the North Ward where the increase has been to 8%.

School Clinic, Cleethorpes.

The school clinic at Cleethorpes, is held every Wednesday morning, and children are referred by parents and teachers or as follow-ups from routine medical examinations.

There were 1,832 attendances during the year of which 1,709 were first attendances. Of these, 1,173 were for injections—mainly polio injections and diphtheria immunisations. The other reasons for attendances are listed in the table below ;

SKIN	—	Impetigo	6	—	Other	—
	—	Other	20	ORTHOPÆDIC		
EYES	—	Defective Vision	26	—	Posture	1
	—	Squint	—	—	Feet	—
	—	Other	10	—	Other	3
EAR	—	Deafness	6	NERVOUS SYSTEM		
	—	Otitis Media	2	—	Epilepsy	—
	—	Other	9	—	Other	1
NOSE & THROAT			3	PSYCHOLOGICAL		
SPEECH			1	—	Dev'lopment	1
LYMPHATIC GLANDS			—	—	Stability	10
HEART AND CIRCULATION			—	OTHER ...		12
LUNGS			3	Misc. Minor Defects		—
DEVELOPMENTAL			—	Otherwise dealt with		82
—		Hernia	—	No appreciable defect		23
				Special Med. Exams.		
				(Employment, etc.)		235
				Audiometric follow up		82

Health Education in Schools.

This is an important part of the School Health Service and one which I think is going to be even more important. The work done in Cleethorpes schools is mentioned in the general health education section on page 18.

Child Guidance Clinic.

Cleethorpes children can attend the Grimsby Child Guidance Clinic by agreement between the Grimsby Education Authority and the Lindsey

Education Authority. During the year 81 Cleethorpes children attended the clinic. Children can be referred to the clinic by the School Medical Officer, parent, teacher, or the General Practitioner. These children are referred with many diverse problems, such as : difficulty in learning to read ; bed wetting ; stammering ; irrational fear of dying ; hatred of parents ; and each of these children represents an unhappy child and one or more anxious parents.

In his Annual Report of the Clinic for 1959, Dr. Tyerman, the Educational Psychologist, points out that this Child Guidance Service is concerned not only with the personal aspect of the problem child, but with education and social adjustments of all children. Help of a general nature was given to schools in addition to the treatment of individual cases and the work of the remedial teachers.

Co-operation with the School Health Service in Cleethorpes and the Child Guidance Service is very good and very close.

Speech Therapy.

For the first time for a number of years we have had during the year a Speech Therapist holding a clinic one day a week in the town. This has been a great help to children with speech defects and much good work has been done.

First attendance 39. Total attendances 267.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1959.

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted To Hospital	TOTAL DEATHS
MEASLES ...	329	—	—
WHOOPING COUGH	87	—	—
PNEUMONIA ...	11	1	—
PUERPERAL PYREXIA	6	1	—
SCARLET FEVER ...	95	1	—
FOOD POISONING	5	2	—
ERYSIPELAS ..	—	—	—
DYSENTERY ..	201	—	—
TOTALS	734	5	—

Cases of Infectious Disease in their respective months.

Notifiable Diseases.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever ...	10	11	8	—	7	4	10	3	5	9	10	18	95
Measles ...	5	5	2	16	109	60	89	40	1	2	—	—	329
Dysentery ...	8	103	51	16	9	2	3	3	2	1	3	—	201
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	6
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	—	9	2	3	3	8	11	26	23	87
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	5
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	1	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	11
TOTALS	26	125	64	32	135	68	108	50	17	24	39	46	734

Infectious Diseases.

SONNE DYSENTRY :

There was a large outbreak of Sonne dysentery in this North Eastern area of Lincolnshire with over a thousand notifications in the first five months of 1959 of which our share was 186 cases.

This is a highly infectious disease caused by an organism called *Shigella Sonne*. It produces diarrhoea with occasional vomiting and malaise. It is usually mild though old people and children can have severe attacks. After about three days of illness the diarrhoea clears up, the person feels well, but he may continue to excrete the dysentery germ for a few weeks, thus being a danger to others.

The disease is spread as follows :

A patient excretes these germs in his motions. He forgets to wash his hands after he has been to the toilet, and therefore, now has these germs on his hands. He transfers them to the toilet seat, the toilet string handle, door knobs, pencils, toys, books, etc. These germs live on such objects for as long as seventeen days; waiting to be transferred to the hands and then the mouth of the next victim. This is the usual method of spread.

If the patient is a food handler the germs are transferred to the food, and a much wider distribution occurs, since in food germs multiply and all people eating the food become ill.

During hot weather and in the presence of sunshine the germs only live a few days outside the body. This and the fact that people are not living so close together around the fire, etc., is why the disease does not occur during the summer months.

186 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the epidemic of the first five months of 1959. In addition to the notified cases there were many more cases who did not attend their doctor, or come to the notice of the Health Department, and who were therefore, not notified.

Cases of Dysentery in the first five months of 1959.

MONTH	1ST Week	2ND Week	3RD Week	4TH Week	5TH Week	TOTAL
January ...	—	1	5	2		8
February	7	43	38	15		103
March ...	12	20	12	7		51
April ...	4	3	3	6		16
May ...	2	—	4	1	1	8
Totals	25	67	62	31	1	186

The majority of cases were in school children and children under five. There were fewer cases in adults.

AGE	NO. OF CASES
0 — 5	67
6 — 10	62
11 — 15	8
Over 15	49

Nine people who worked as food handlers were notified as cases and were kept off work until they had three negative faeces samples. Fifteen food handlers were close contacts of the patients and as such were unable to continue work on food premises handling food. Four food handlers were temporarily transferred to other work by their firms, but the other 11 were put off work until they got a negative faeces specimen. Six hospital staff were contacts and put off work until they produced one negative specimen.

In all 292 faeces samples were taken during these three months and 262 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors during this time in tracing and following up contacts and patients.

On these visits instructions were given to prevent the spread of the disease and an explanatory leaflet prepared by the department, and a special disinfectant, for use in hand washing and toilet cleaning, was left.

I circularised all Head Teachers early in February asking them to exclude from school all children with diarrhoea and to notify me, so that

I could ensure that children did not return to school in an infected state. The schools were asked to stress the importance of hand washing and to regularly wash the toilet seats, toilet handles and toilet door knobs, with hot soapy water and disinfectant.

The energetic way in which this epidemic was tackled by the Public Health Staff and the excellent co-operation from the schools resulted in our epidemic declining at a much faster rate than in other areas.

Smallpox Contacts.

A contact of a case of smallpox from the *S.S. Iberia* was under surveillance whilst he stayed in the town over Whitsuntide. He had been successfully vaccinated on board ship and did not develop smallpox.

Whooping Cough.

First Quarter	...	...	...	...	2
Second Quarter			...		11
Third Quarter	...		...		14
Fourth Quarter	...			...	60

There were 87 cases of whooping cough in the town during the year, 60 of them during the last quarter. Only three of these children had been immunised against the disease and in these children the disease was mild. Today, when whooping cough vaccination is free from either clinic or G.P., there is no excuse for parents not having their children protected.

Measles.

There was a small epidemic of measles during the year mainly during the early summer months. As I said last year measles behaves in an epidemic manner every other year. The last main epidemic in this town was in 1957 with 785 cases. There were 262 cases in 1958 and 329 cases in 1959.

Food Poisoning.

There were six cases of food poisoning during the year, just one less than last year.

The first case a boy aged two complained of diarrhoea and vomiting and unfortunately the doctor was not called in until the fourth day of disease and there were no specimens of suspected foods available for examination. All bacteriological examinations were negative.

There were two cases of food poisoning notified during the third quarter. The first was a middle aged woman who became ill with

diarrhoea on the 13th July. Investigations traced the probable source of infection to a meal eaten on the 12th July at a cafe in Grimsby. We also discovered another case who had eaten the same meal. Further investigations were carried out by Grimsby Health Department but no further details of the source of the infection were discovered. This woman worked as a food handler in a school in Grimsby and was off work until three negative specimens were obtained. The second case was a girl of seven who became ill on the 3rd of September and was notified as a case of dysentery. Bacteriological investigations revealed this as a case of food poisoning when *Salmonella typhi murium* was obtained from the faeces. In spite of intense investigation the source of this girl's illness had not been discovered. This girl carried *Salmonella typhi murium* for a full three months.

In the last quarter of the year three cases were investigated. These were in a family of four. These cases were again notified late and all faeces specimens taken were negative. It is possible that potted beef was the source of the infection in this case.

Arrangements now exist whereby General Practitioners coming across cases of food poisoning and certain other diseases notify them immediately by telephone. This gives us a much better chance of carrying out epidemiological investigations whilst the trail is still warm.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were three deaths from tuberculosis in 1959, in two of the cases the disease was of long standing, in a man of 73 with pulmonary tuberculosis and a woman of 63 with a tuberculous peritonitis, but the third case was in a boy of 11 who died of tuberculous meningitis.

We must remember that though tuberculosis is no longer the scourge that it once was, thanks to better living conditions, better housing, and the modern drugs, that this infectious disease can still kill.

If a patient contracts tuberculosis his family contacts; close friends and other close contacts are investigated by the Chest Clinic, and those who have no resistance to tuberculosis are vaccinated against it with B.C.G. vaccination. B.C.G. vaccination is offered to all school children in their 13th year, and this is a fine preventative measure against this disease.

Chest Clinic, Abbey Road, Grimsby.

Patients attended by appointment at the Clinic. During the year 33 new cases were added to the Tuberculosis Register. 22 cases were added to the Register as Inward Transfers to the town and 5 cases were written off the Register as having removed to other areas or having been lost sight of, or died. There were 357 cases left on the Register at the end of the year.

NOTIFICATION AND DEATHS.*

New Cases, 1959.

Deaths, 1959.

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year	—							
1 to 2 years								
2 to 3 "								
3 to 4 "								
4 to 5 "		2						
5 to 10 "	1		1	1				
10 to 15 "	1	1	2	1			1	
15 to 20 "		4						
20 to 25 "	1	1						
25 to 35 "	1	3		1				
35 to 45 "	3	1						
45 to 55 "		1	1					
55 to 65 "	3							1
65 years & over	1			1	1			
Totals	11	13	4	4	1		1	1

* From local records.

Tuberculosis After Care Committee.

This Committee renders valuable service in the after-care of cases of Tuberculosis. Special attention is given to necessitous cases and their families, assistance being given in obtaining extra nourishment, clothing, etc., and in the form of holiday grants.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following particulars relating to immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and vaccination against smallpox carried out in the Borough during the year.

	<i>Under five</i>	<i>Over five</i>
Diphtheria Immunisation	18	81
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined	1	Nil
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough	303	10
Diphtheria and Tetanus	13	Nil
Whooping Cough	9	Nil
Whooping Cough and Tetanus	Nil	Nil

In addition there were 462 Booster doses of diphtheria

Smallpox Vaccination

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Vaccination	150	9	9	16	184
Re-Vaccination	—	—	7	30	37

Tetanus Immunisation.

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Vaccination	—	6	7	2	15
Booster	—	—	—	—	—

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

This has been a very busy year. No new groups have been added to the present age groups who can have vaccination but we have spent much time and energy in persuading the present groups to register, and in carrying out their vaccinations, and carrying out third vaccinations.

In January, February and March, I carried out publicity campaigns in local factories and schools, and then carried out vaccinations in the factories during their working hours.

In April having sixty people who required vaccination in an evening, we organised our first evening session, and advertised this, as an open session, in the paper. Due however, to the publicity which surrounded the death of Jeff Hall we got a response which exceeded all our expectations, and did nine hundred people before the vaccine ran out. Another two hundred people signed registration cards after this that night. It took three more large evening sessions in May to satisfy the demand. Vaccination then continued steadily throughout the year, and by November all people whose third injection was due had received them by this date.

After the Polio Publicity Campaign Week—9th-14th November—the following two weeks were used to carry out vaccinations which resulted from this campaign. Another two hundred people in Cleethorpes were vaccinated as a result of this campaign. During the year 10,000 c.c. of vaccine have been used by the County Staff at Cleethorpes Clinic with another 2,000 by the G.P's in the town. 75% of the 25 year age group have now been vaccinated.

Number of sessions devoted to Polio Vaccination :

(a) Evening Sessions	...	12
(b) Sessions for School Children	....	18
(c) Pre-school children and expectant mothers	...	41
(d) Factories	....	5
(e) School sessions	....	1

I should like to pay tribute to my polio team who have worked long and hard during the year.

Telephone No.
Cleethorpes 62822

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL HOUSE,
CLEETHORPES
JUNE, 1960.

**To the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the Borough
of Cleethorpes.**

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors carried out during 1959.

This year has seen a considerable increase in the volume of work done, because with the return of Mr. D. Lingard from National Service in May the office was up to establishment. My thanks are due to Mr. Kent, my Deputy for his help during the difficult time which preceded this.

The year saw a rise in the amount of work carried out in the field of health education. This is important both to trades people, and to the public, as if there is a better understanding of why things are necessary there will be a greater willingness to carry out the measures (some of which are onerous) which can help prevent disease.

Finally I should like to record my thanks to Dr. Cust, for his help and encouragement during the year, and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the confidence they have shown in me.

I have the honour to be,

Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. FINCH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

(1) Water Supply.

The supply of water to Cleethorpes is by pipe from the North East Lincolnshire Water Board. The Board takes regular samples of its supply, and during the year the results of twenty-two such samples taken at the Cleethorpes Pumping Station were made available to the Medical Officer of Health. All were reported as being satisfactory.

In addition the supply is sampled at various points in the Borough by this department, and during the year the results of these samples were as follows :

CLASS	I (excellent)	....	....	....	....	....	33
CLASS	II (satisfactory)	....	....	....	....	....	3
CLASS	IV (unsatisfactory)	....	....	....	....	....	5

Three of the unsatisfactory samples were obtained from a supply which had passed through a water softener. The sodium aluminium silicate had become contaminated in some way and various methods of sterilising it were tried before success was achieved. Whilst the contamination was present the softener was bypassed and the user obtained his supply direct from the mains. In the other two cases it was found that the taps in question were contaminated, and after sterilisation satisfactory results were obtained.

Sixteen of the houses in the Borough still do not have an internal water supply. They are all in confirmed clearance areas and when these houses are demolished and the people re-housed this problem will have been solved.

Seven houses obtain their water from a private borehole. The supply to all these houses has been sampled and found to be satisfactory.

Drainage and Sanitation.

Number of houses with privy vaults in district	....	....	....	Nil
Number of houses with pail closets in district	....	....	....	8
Number of houses with water closets in district				10,217
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets in the year				Nil
Number of Cesspools emptied during the year	....	....	....	121

Work has not proceeded so rapidly with the new sewer in North Sea Lane as I had hoped, with the result that the number of houses using pail closets still appears as eight. It is to be hoped that this number will be reduced next year.

Maintenance of Drains and Sewers.

During the year 294 visits were made in connection with the maintenance of sewers which are dealt with under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936. It was necessary to serve 24 notices requiring the repair of sewers under the Act.

218 visits were made in connection with the maintenance of house drains and 21 drain tests were made. 210 drains and sewers were cleared of obstruction by the Infectious Disease Prevention Attendant.

Passage Pavings.

The repair of defective passage pavings was continued during the year and 140 visits were made in this connection. Six passages, serving 77 houses, with a combined surface area of approximately 475 yards super were repaired with 3" of good cement concrete laid to proper falls, under the provisions of Section 56, of the Public Health Act, 1936. In addition 132 visits were made in connection with choked or defective passage gullies and it was necessary to serve 21 statutory notices requiring their repair where it was impossible to effect improvements by informal means.

Atmospheric Pollution.

No complaints were received during the year of nuisances caused by smoke from industrial premises, which reflects what I said in last year's report: that no great problem exists in Cleethorpes in this connection. In fact, the only considerable industrial boilers in the town are either oil fired or are fired by mechanical stokers which means that if they are properly used little or no smoke should be caused. Fourteen routine visits were made to boilerhouses but this does not, of course, represent the total visits, as the District Public Health Inspectors have instructions always to inspect steam raising plant, etc., when visiting factories for any purpose.

I must repeat what I said last year about smoke from the chimneys of domestic premises—because of the less efficient combustion conditions in the domestic grate, smoke from the chimneys of our homes contains a much higher percentage of tarry substances than industrial smoke, and it is this tarry smoke which causes bronchitis and contains carcinogens.

Rodent Control.

During the year the the Council's Rodent Operative has treated 221 dwelling houses and 34 other properties on complaint of rodent infestation. This includes the treatment of the Council's properties. 1760 visits and re-visits were made by the Rodent Operative and 153 visits by the Public Health Inspectors for these purposes. Treatment was carried out in all cases by Warfarin poison in an oatmeal base. The service which the Council provides free to householders for ridding their premises of rats and mice is much appreciated and valuable public health work is accomplished in this connection—not only by killing rats and mice, but because of rodent activity drainage defects are often brought to light.

Two routine treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year. There were eight inspection chambers found to be infested in the

treatment carried out in April and sixteen in the treatment carried out in October. The October treatment was based on a test baiting of a 10% sample of all the sewer inspection chambers in the Borough, which accounts for the increase in the number affected, but these results show that there is still a considerable amount of work to be done in this connection.

During the year two rats were submitted to the laboratory for examination for the organism which causes Weil's Disease which is spread by rats. In both cases the results were negative. Dr. Croll, at the Public Health Laboratory, has stated that, in his opinion, there is no point in submitting further rats for examination for this condition.

Nuisances.

Total number of nuisances during the year	...	...	306
(1) Abated as a result of informal action by Public Health Inspectors	...	...	306
(2) Reported to Council—Statutory Notice issued	...		Nil

Details of Nuisances Abated.

Refuse Accumulations	...	...	...	29
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	...	...		14
Drainage	...	...	...	210
Poultry and animals	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	41

567 visits were made in this connection. It will be seen that the most frequent cause of nuisance is obstruction of drains. In most cases this is due to placing objects in the drain, which should be placed in the dustbin, or burned, and expecting them to be flushed away.

The result is an urgent phone call to the Health Department which could have been avoided if reasonable forethought had been used. Because of the low-lying nature of large areas of the Borough it must be remembered that many drains are laid with a minimal fall and if they are improperly used will inevitably become obstructed.

Insect Pests.

At the July meeting of the Health Committee it was decided that the Health Department should offer to treat premises infested with cockroaches on the understanding that results would not be guaranteed and the applicant agreeing to pay the cost of the work.

The most efficient method of dealing with cockroaches is by means of a wettable powder insecticide, but it was realised that householders would be tempted to sweep up the powder before complete eradication had been achieved, so it was decided to use an oil based liquid insecticide, which is not so efficient for this type of work. This accounts for the decision not to guarantee results. In the event, however, considerable success has been achieved. 37 premises have been treated and in every case the applicant has pronounced himself to be very satisfied with the results.

There were five complaints of wasps nests which were causing a nuisance which were dealt with by treatment with CYMAG or, where this was not possible due to the proximity of houses, with DDT spray.

Six cases of fleas and two of crickets were also dealt with by spraying. A total of 138 visits have been made under this heading.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Prosecutions (5)
FACTORIES in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	7	—	—
FACTORIES not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	92	107	1	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforc'd by the Loc'l Authority (exclud- ing out-workers' pre- mises)	12	12	1	—
Total ...	109	126	2	—

2. - DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects				No. of Prosecutions (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ..	...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary (Insufficient ...	1	1	...	...	...
Conveniences { Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	...	1	...
(S.7) { Not separate for Sexes	...	...	...	...	...
Other Offences against the Act ...	...	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork)	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	2	0	1	0

Bakehouses.

Number in district...	...	...	14
Number of underground bakehouses	...	...	Nil
Number of inspections ...	...	...	74
Contraventions of Factories Acts	...	...	Nil
Defects remedied ...	...	...	Nil

Bathing Pool.

Samples of water were taken from the bathing pool each week that the pool was open during the season, from the deep and shallow ends. In all, 40 samples were taken and no unsatisfactory results were received. These results are very good considering the heavy use made of the pool this year.

Paddling Pool.

Samples were taken of water from the paddling pool in Thrunscoe Park each week throughout the season. The water in this pool is not, of course, subject to continuous purification, but is of the fill and empty type. With the increasing use of the pool as the season progressed, the counts from bacteriological samples began to rise and it was quickly realised that special steps would have to be taken. The Borough Surveyor therefore, arranged for the water to be treated each day with a disinfecting dose of

chlorine, which was continued until the season ended. This however, can not continue on a permanent basis, and better arrangements must be made to ensure the purity of the water in the pool next season.

Housing.

Total number of houses erected during the year :

1. By the Local Authority (flats)	....	32
2. By other Local Authorities	....	5
3. By other bodies or persons	....	217
4. Number allocated for replacing houses subject to demolition orders	....	Nil

Rent Act, 1957.

(a) Applications for Certificates of Disrepair :

Number of applications for certificates	....	16
Number of decisions to issue certificates	....	15
Number of undertakings given by landlords		7
Number of certificates issued	..	8

(b) Application for Cancellation Certificate of Disrepair :

Applications by landlord to cancel certificates	.	4
Number of objections by tenants	....	2
Number of certificates cancelled	....	3

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1). (a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects	....	105
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose		1021
(2). (a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925		Nil
(b) Number of inspections for that purpose	.	Nil
(3). Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation and capable of repair at reasonable expense	....	91

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers	...	26
--	-----	----

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, of the Housing Act, 1957	
(1) Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	18
(2) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By Owner	21
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owner	3
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of houses in which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	66
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	111
(c) Slum Clearance—Procedure under the Housing Acts	
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
Number of dwelling houses, in parts, subject to Closing Orders	1
Number of dwelling houses, in parts, rendered fit by undertakings	Nil
Number of dwelling houses included in confirmed Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders	25
Number of houses in which Demolition Orders are in operation and which are still occupied under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
Total number of houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act. 1957	Nil
Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closing	2

Analysis of work carried out.

New gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	1
Vent shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	5
New W.C's provided	...	...	...	...	6
New flushing apparatus provided	...	...	...	...	1
Flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Water closet seats fixed	...	...	...	...	4
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	102
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Chimney pots renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Brickwork repointed	...	...	...	...	41
Damp proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	23
Yards repaved or repaired	...	...	...	...	10
New floors provided	...	...	...	...	9
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	43
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	24
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	39
Firegrates repaired	...	...	...	...	13
New firegrates provided	...	...	...	...	8
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	...	41
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	41
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Skirting boards repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Sink waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Walls cement rendered	...	...	...	...	2
Eaves gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	73
Rainwater pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Verge fillets renewed	...	...	...	...	18
Dampness otherwise remedied	...	...	...	...	61
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	19

Improvement Grants.

Towards the end of the year a new system of grants for the improvement of houses was introduced by the Minister, to be known as the 'Standard Grant.' This system, under which a total grant of £155 can be paid for the provision of five standard amenities, is in addition to the existing system of improvement grants, which is retained and is now known as the 'Discretionary Grant.' In broad terms the standard grants are intended to assist in providing the cost of the five standard amenities, and

the discretionary grants are payable for a wider range and more extensive forms of improvement.

In 1959 only nine applications were received for standard grant and four houses were subject to grant, but, in my opinion, there is no doubt that this form of grant will become more popular as the public begin to realise its advantages. 33 applications for discretionary grant were received during the year and 47 houses were subject to grant. Many of these were, of course, received before the standard grant procedure came into operation.

484 visits were made during the year in connection with these applications to give advice, to ensure that repairs were attended to and the work was properly carried out.

Nearly all the applications for both types of grant were received from owner/occupiers—many from young people who have bought an older house as their first home, who are seeking to raise it to a modern standard of amenity before moving in. It is a great pity that so few of the larger property owners have been attracted by the schemes. In the older parts of the town there are many rows of substantial properties which would greatly benefit from improvement. My impression is that the size of what used to be called working class houses in Cleethorpes is larger than in some parts of the country. Many houses of this nature have been provided with a bathroom, hot water, etc., by owner/occupiers, whilst still retaining three bedrooms in the house, and it is to be hoped that this example will be followed by other house owners.

Pet Animals Act.

Five premises were licensed under this Act and nine inspections were made to ensure compliance with the conditions of the licenses.

Boarding Houses and Hotels.

163 visits were made to these during the year. In addition to those premises which are advertised in the Guide a special survey was made of all the boarding houses and hotels on the front and contiguous to it. At the height of the season there are, of course, many houses taking visitors of which we are not aware. If a visitor has a complaint to make about the conditions where he is staying he will probably contact the Publicity Manager, with whom I have good liaison. No complaints were received this year either by the Publicity Manager or in this department, which reflects the good conditions found when inspections were made.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

Number of Distributors on Register	112
Number of Dairies	1
Number of inspections	117

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Number of Dealers' licences— Sterilised Milk	98
Pasteurised Milk	14
Number of Supplementary Licences	9

The Lindsey County Council, being the Foods and Drugs Authority for this area, carried out the following sampling of milk during the year.

Number of Pasteurising Plants	1
-------------------------------	---

Samples taken therefrom :—

T.T. Milk Pasteurised	49
Pasteurised Milk	49

Other samples of specially designated Milk taken :—

T.T. Pasteurised	21
Sterilised	8

All of the above samples satisfied the prescribed tests.

No raw milk is retailed in the Borough and consequently it was not necessary to take samples for biological examination.

Ice Cream.

During the year, 133 visits were made to premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored or sold. There are now seven manufacturers registered under the Act and 134 premises where ice cream is sold.

50 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Test, and the results were as follows :—

Grade 1	39
Grade 2	10
Grade 3	Nil
Grade 4	1

In the case where a grade 4 sample was taken this was found to be due to insufficient sterilisation of a server. This was remedied and subsequent samples from the same source were satisfactory.

Food

(1) The number of Food Premises in the district and the number of visits made is as follows :

	Premises.	Visits.
Fish Friers	26	61
Grocers Shops	134	189
Butchers	40	118
Food Preparing Premises	19	385
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	70	277
Confectioners	68	—
Bakehouses	14	74
Fishmongers	7	11
Shellfish Premises	11	55
Food Stalls	16	42
Fruiterers	24	—

(2) Number of Food Premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 is as follows :

Ice Cream Manufacturers	7
Ice Cream Retailers	134
Food Manufacturing Premises	20
Fish Friers	26
Number of Dairies Registered :	
Dairies	1
Milkshops	112

(3) Number of Inspections of Registered Premises

Ice Cream Manufacturers	18
Ice Cream Retailers	115
Food Manufacturing Premises	385
Fish Friers	61

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955

A total of 1596 visits were made for various reasons to the food premises in the Borough during last year a rise of 675 on 1958, which is most satisfactory. It is the personal hygiene of workers in food premises which is most important and this can be checked only by frequent routine

visits—the more, the better. I shall try and keep up this number during the coming year and, if all goes well, even increase it.

Food Hygiene Lectures.

If there is a better understanding amongst food handlers as to why they should use clean methods of handling and storage then there will inevitably be a rise in standards. It was for that reason that a series of Food Hygiene Lectures for food handlers was given during the year. The lectures were given on three consecutive Thursday evenings, the 16th, 23rd and 30th April. Seventy firms were invited to participate and thirty-five accepted. Sixty-four persons attended all three lectures, eight attended two and thirteen attended one. The first lecture, on the causes of food poisoning, was by Dr. Cust and the remaining two by myself. Use was made of a very good film strip on the subject made by the Central Council for Health Education. At the end of the course people who had attended all three lectures were given a certificate to that effect.

Since then several people have told me how much they appreciated the course and this has encouraged us to the extent that another has been arranged for next year, in co-operation with the Cleethorpes Technical Institute.

Cockles

During the season there are several stalls on the sea front which sell cockles for immediate consumption, and it was decided that these should be sampled to ensure their purity. The first batch of samples included one which gave a bad result, and a similar state of affairs was found in later batches. At first this was thought to be due to the contamination of the layings from which the cockles were obtained. In co-operation with the Boston Health Department, however, a consignment was traced from the layings to the point of retail sale and it was found that it was here where the contamination was occurring. This had not been suspected in the first place because all the stalls are run in an hygienic way by persons of repute who had provided all the facilities required by the Food Hygiene Regulations. Upon closer examination, however, it was found that if more than a few cockles are washed in preparation for sale at any one time there will be a rapid rise in the bacterial count. On being told this the retailers co-operated by washing a few cockles only at a time, and employing a 'no touch' technique. This resulted in an immediate improvement, as no bacteria were found in subsequent samples.

Meat Inspection.

The slaughter of animals for human consumption continued at Wilson Street Slaughterhouse. The number of animals killed was 4,163 which is a reduction of 18% on last years kill. All the animals were examined on the day of slaughter. The table on the next page gives details of the results of these examinations.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned, in Whole or in Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	764	7	8	2013	1371
Number inspected	764	7	8	2013	1371
All diseases except tuberc'losis & cysticerci. Whole carcases condemn'd	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	236	2	—	37	186
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	30.8%	28.5%	—	1.8%	13.6%
Tuberculosis—whole carcases condemned	3	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	90	—	—	—	109
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberc'l'is	12.1%	—	—	—	7.9%
Cysticercosis — Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted for treat- ment by refrigeration. ...	7	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned.	—	—	—	—	—

It will be seen that there is again a rise in the percentage of cattle, excluding cows, which are infected with tuberculosis, but I hope that after the tuberculosis eradication scheme comes into force that these figures will fall dramatically. There was again a fall in the number of cases of cysticercus bovis – seven as against ten last year.

Inspection of Other Foods.

A total weight of 16 cwt. 3qrs. 4lb. 5oz. of other foods were condemned for a variety of reasons. Now that the Refuse Disposal Works is no longer in use these have had to be disposed of by burying in the refuse tip.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Barker, Cleansing Superintendent for the information in this section.

House Refuse.

Number of houses using bins	...	...	11,250
Number of bins	...	...	11,600
Refuse is removed from each house every seven days.			
Number of complaints for non-removal	...	...	30
All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.			

Refuse Collection.

Number of loads and actual weight of refuse collected during the year :—

4,763 loads 8,311 tons

Using 8 vehicles

Estimated gross expenditure on refuse collection during the year was £15,800. Estimated gross income for the year was £350. Net cost per ton was £1. 16s. 8d.

Refuse Disposal.

Estimated gross expenditure was	...	...	£5,650
Estimated gross income was	...	...£3,686.	11s. 0d.
Net cost per ton was	.	...	4s. 9d.

Refuse Receptacles.

Number of dustbins provided following informal or formal action	...	...	...	158
Number provided by owner	...	...	...	130
Number provided by Council	...	...	...	28
Number of Statutory Notices served on owners following informal action	...	...	...	63

Gully Cleansing.

Number of gullies cleansed during the year	...	...	2809
Cost of cleansing same	...	...	£687
Weight of refuse removed from gullies was	...	120 tons 16 cwt.	
Number of Cesspools emptied during the year	...	...	130

Public Conveniences.

Number of conveniences under Cleansing Department	20
Number of water closets	151
Washing facilities ...	55

Hand rinsing facilities are available at 13 conveniences.

Depot Weighbridge.

During the year the weighbridge was used as follows :

Departmental weighings	6,662
Public weighings	887

Salvage.

Total receipts from salvage sales during the year was £3686. 11. 0.

Details of salvage sales during the year :—

Materials Sold.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d
Mixed Waste Paper	234	0	0	1589	3	10
Cardboard ...	168	16	3	1394	11	9
Mixed Rags	21	12	1	399	11	3
Heavy Scrap	7	3	3	44	8	9
Light Scrap	2	7	3	7	3	3
Mixed Scrap ...	11	5	0	43	14	9
Lead		8	3	13	2	6
Copper		3	2	17	10	0
Brass		7	3	24	5	0
Aluminium ...	1	0	1	77	5	0
String		10	0	1	10	6
Carpets	4	14	2	15	3	6
Sacking	1	13	0	16	10	0
Polythene		4	1	4	5	0
Bottles				5	0	0
Yard Sales				33	5	11
<i>Totals</i>	454	7	2	£3686	11	0

Report on the Meteorological Conditions prevailing at Cleethorpes during 1959.

ALAN B. COOPER, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Borough Engineer, Cleethorpes.

The weather conditions prevailing at Cleethorpes during 1959, were rather different from those of 1958. The first difference being the decrease in the annual rainfall caused mainly by a dry period between the 1st May and 30th September. Secondly, the sunshine for 1959 was 19% above the yearly average. There was also a general increase in the monthly average minimum temperatures which was 11° above normal.

SUNSHINE.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1959, 1,752.3 hours of bright sunshine were recorded.

The daily average for July amounting to 8.3 hours was the highest for the year.

The maximum amount of sunshine recorded in any one day was 15.3 hours on the 6th July, 1959.

RAINFALL.

A total rainfall of 20.18 inches was recorded over the year, and this figure is 3.32 inches below the average.

The driest months of the year were May and September each with 0.26 inches of rain.

The wettest month was December, when 4.43 inches of rain were recorded. Of this total 1.96 inches fell over a period of 4 days. This is the highest ever recorded at Cleethorpes for the month of December since 1915, when 4.76 inches were recorded.

The greatest rainfall in any one day was 1.21 inches on the 3rd December, 1959.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

The average minimum temperature of 30° F. for January was the lowest monthly average for the year, whilst the average maximum temperature of 72° F. in July was the highest maximum shade temperature.

The lowest air temperature recorded during the year was 22° F. on the 11th and 12th January 1959.

The highest maximum shade temperature for the same period was 91 °F on the 5th July, 1959.

The lowest ground minimum temperature was 19° F on 11th January and 13th November, 1959.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY

The average Relative Humidity for the year was 90.6%

MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA.

During the year frost was recorded on 33 occasions as follows :

22 occasions during January	4 occasions during February
4 „ „ November	3 „ „ December

Snow fell on two occasions. Thunder was heard on one occasion.

The Cleethorpes Meteorological Station, No. 2478, is officially recognised by the Air Ministry Meteorological Office as an Auxiliary Climatological Station, and a First Class Health Resort Station.

Nightly reports in the form of a Weather Telegram were despatched to the Air Ministry every night during the period 1st April to 30th September.

The Station is under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Alan B. Cooper (A.M. Inst. C.E.) and the Observer during 1959 was D. Gresswell (of the Surveyor's Department).

A summarised statement is attached to this report.

No official inspection of the station was carried out in 1959, because it has become necessary in recent years to arrange for Health Resort Stations to be inspected in alternate years only, due to the more important work of the Inspectors.

Summary of Meteorological Observations taken at Cleethorpes during 1959.

1959	Average Temperature		Total Sunshine in hours	No. of Sunless Days	Total Rainfall Inches	Days with Rain	Average Relative Humidity
	Max.	Min.					
	[°] F	[°] F					
January	40.00	30.00	60.2	19	2.40	12	95.7
February	51.00	40.00	60.3	17	0.31	2	93.6
March	51.00	39.00	102.8	14	1.89	10	88.3
April	56.00	43.00	187.7	1	1.88	12	82.4
May	61.00	48.00	219.6	3	0.26	2	87.3
June	67.00	52.00	239.2	0	1.73	10	82.9
July	72.00	56.00	259.5	1	1.58	9	84.1
August	71.00	57.00	209.6	3	1.21	3	91.0
September	66.00	53.00	173.5	5	0.26	3	91.7
October	61.00	49.00	143.5	5	1.47	11	96.2
November	49.00	39.00	65.2	18	2.85	15	97.5
December	47.00	37.00	31.2	22	4.34	20	96.8
Sums	692.00	543.00	1752.3	108	20.18	109	1087.5
Means	57.7	45.3	146.0	9	1.68	9	90.6

Greatest fall of rain in a day ... 1.21 ins. on 3rd Dec., 1959.
 (Most ever recorded since 1910 ... 2.49 ins. on 24th June, 1911).

Greatest amount of sunshine in a day ... 15.30 hours on 6th July, 1959.
 (Most ever recorded since 1910 ... 15.70 hours on 14th June, 1940).

Lowest shade temperature recorded ... 22°F. on 11th/12th Jan., 1959.
 (Lowest recorded since 1910 ... 9.00° F. on 16th Feb., 1940).

Lowest ground temperature recorded .. 19°F. on 11th January and 13th November, 1959.
 (Lowest recorded since 1910 ... 9.00° F. on 30th Nov , 1956).

Highest shade temperature recorded... 91.00° F. on 5th July, 1959.
 (Highest ever recorded since 1910—92°F. on 28th June, 1957)

Winds.

Direction.	No. of Days.	Direction.	No. of Days.	Direction.	No. of Days.
N.	36	SE.	5	W.	65
NE.	21	S.	40	NW.	13
E.	133	S.W.	47	Calms	4
Prevailing Wind East.					

